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rance, provided the latter is coupled with audacity and bluff, speculation and peculation infest other countries and other fields of science as well, and while we regret that the author of the "Ripios" finds such material for grave condemnation in his native land and among his people we are far from pointing at Spain with the feeling that it is much better here or elsewhere. The book is written with spirit, and shows a certain knowledge of intimate facts wielded with as much dexterity as acrimony. It is for Spaniards exclusively to decide what is true or not in this bitter and venomous onslaught on the government of their nation and the dignity and efficacy of their scientific institutions.

A. F. B.

**The North American Indian. By Edward S. Curtis. Edited by Frederick Webb Hodge.** In 20 volumes. Vols. I and II. Copiously illustrated by photographs taken by the author, and each volume accompanied by a folio of photogravures. The University Press, Cambridge, U. S. A. [Branch], 1907.

In this sumptuous series of volumes Mr. Curtis proposes to picture and describe the Indians of the United States and Alaska. It is an *édition de luxe*, limited to 500 sets, and all the resources of the printing and pictorial arts are utilized to make the work a superb production. The first volume is devoted to the Navaho and the Apache and the second to nine tribes—the Pima, Papago, Qahat'ka, Mohave, Yuma, Maricopa, Walapai, Havasupai, and Yavapai.

From about 15 to 50 pages are given to each tribe, describing their habitat and life, mythology, medicine men, rites and ceremonies. At the end of each volume is a summary of each tribe as to its language, population, dress, dwellings, primitive foods, industries, etc., and a full index.

Mr. Curtis has lived much of the time, for the past ten years, among various tribes, and his field work will be continued for years to come. Primarily a photographer, the pictorial feature of these books is the one that will especially attract attention. His photographs are artistic and beautiful and the photogravures are superb. It is often evident that the setting of his Indian pictures has been very carefully selected for the best effect, and the suspicion may often arise that single figures or groups have been posed for artistic purposes. This is certainly reasonable in a book that is intended to be artistic and is necessarily very costly, though the ethnologist will doubtless interpose the objection that many of the pictures give an impression of the Indian, possibly as he ought to be, but not as he really is.

The letterpress is all the more interesting because Mr. Curtis is deeply in sympathy with his subject and has lived with it for years. But his broadly general way of treating the topic is not scientific method, nor can it lead to scientific conceptions of the Indian. These beautiful volumes occupy a field of their own and do not claim to be anything they are not.

**The Elements of Geography. By J. H. N. Stephenson.** Part I—General Geography. xiii and 160 pp., Illustrations, and Maps. Edward Stanford, London, 1908. (Price, 3s. 6d.)

The introductory volume of a work intended to be neither "physical" nor "regional" geography, but to coordinate and link them together. The author's aim is to show the mutual relations between physical, regional, and applied geography. His purpose is in line with the new tendency to give greater weight in